UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/059,182	01/31/2002	Janne Suuronen	004770.00521	5357
22907 BANNER & W	7590 06/23/200 ITCOFF, LTD.	EXAMINER		
1100 13th STR		SHAW, YIN CHEN		
SUITE 1200 WASHINGTO	N, DC 20005-4051	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2439	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/23/2009	PAPER

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/059,182	SUURONEN ET AL.	
Examiner	Aut Healt	
LXAIIIIIEI	Art Unit	

	Yin-Chen Shaw	2439	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>09 June 2009</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APP	LICATION IN CONDITION FOR A	LLOWANCE.	
1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following rapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apple for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit al (with appeal fee) in compliance	, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adno event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in ter than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	date of the final rejection	n.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extrumer 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount of hortened statutory period for reply origin	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
<ol> <li>The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi AMENDMENTS</li> </ol>	sion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be  (a) They raise new issues that would require further core  (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below  (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bett appeal; and/or  (d) They present additional claims without canceling a content of the second c	nsideration and/or search (see NOT w); er form for appeal by materially rec	E below); lucing or simplifying th	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).  4.  The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12  5.  Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):  6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be alle			
non-allowable claim(s).  7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [ how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:  AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		be entered and an ex	xplanation of
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary</li> <li>The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation</li> </ol>	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	ll and/or appellant fails ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1)	s to provide a
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER  11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but		•	
See Attached Continuation Sheet.  12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). ( 13. ☐ Other:	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
/Edan Orgad/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2439			

## **Continuation Sheet (PTO-303)**

Application No.

## Continuation of 11. Note:

Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's argument for independent claim1 and other similar independent claims 49, 50, and 62 that Joyce (US Patent 6,519,703) lacks a teaching or suggestion that the firewall forwards packets to a virus scanning engine since the packets stay within the firewall, and Fink (US Patent 6,496,935) does not cure this deficiency. The forwarding process disclosed by Joyce starts with the heuristic stage analysis, which rates the incoming packet stream with different rating (see lines 41-57, Col. 2 and lines 39-58, Col. 3 from Joyce). This is equivalent to the claimed classifying step. In fact, the teaching from Joyce specifically discloses that the packet stream is classified into "high-confidence" one, which does not contain threat/virus (lines 38-43, Col. 3 and lines 37-43, Col. 4 from Joyce) and into "marginal-confidence"/"poor confidence" one, which can contain threats/virus (see lines 48-58, Col. 3 and lines 37-43, Col. 4 from Joyce). The forwarding process of the "high-confidence" packet (i.e., the claimed first type), according to Joyce, would transmit the packet out to a network (i.e., destination) (see lines 9-10 and 38-43, Col. 3 and Fig. 2 from Joyce), and the forwarding process to the "marginal-confidence" one (i.e., the claimed second type) would transmit to a complex rule base module for additional processing/scanning (see lines 54-57, Col. 3 from Joyce). Thus, based on the teaching from Joyce, it is believed that the claimed forwarding process from one entity/module (heuristic module) to another entity/module (complex rule base) or destination has been met with, and the rejections of independent claim1 and other similar independent claims 49, 50, and 62, based on the combination of Fink in view of Joyce, are to be maintained.

Examiner respectfully disagrees to Applicant's argument for the dependent claims 4 and 58. Examiner has specifically pointed out that the claimed limitation is rejected based on the teaching by Joyce in lines 1-5 of the Abstract and lines 32-39 of Col. 3. That is, the packet streams are of "real" time data in associated with the traffic session (see lines 34-39, Col. 4 from Joyce) from and are analyzed by the system taught by Joyce. In addition, Applicant is further notified that the term, "real-time", is vastly broad that can be referenced/applied to any ongoing traffic conducted in a communication system. Therefore, the packet stream for the session traffic in the example stated in Joyce meets with the argued claim limitation.

The rejections of the dependent claims 5, 57, 59, and 63-64 are maintained based on the reason stated in the previous paragraph. In addition, Lee (US patent 7,047,561) teaches the packet contents are of video and audio (see lines 58-62, col. 1 and lines 36-39, Col. 5 from Lee). Thus, the combination of Fink and Joyce in view of Lee has sufficiently address the limitation regarding the real-time video or audio packet.

Lastly, Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion that the combination of Fink and Joyce presented in the Office Action is merely based on an application of impermissible hindsight reconstruction in piecing together the prior art references using Applicant's Specification as a blue print to arrive the combination. Applicant is reminded that it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge glean only from the applicant's disclosure, such reconstruction is proper. In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392; 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). In this case, the combination of Fink and Joyce in view of Lee is made within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made as the motivation to combine the prior art references is to specifically provide real-time "internet" application (see lines 7-8, Col. 1 from Lee) security while providing necessary speed (see lines 15-17, Col. 2 from Lee).